

A NEW SPECIES OF BARNADESIA FROM ECUADOR

(MUTISIEAE: ASTERACEAE)

Harold Robinson

Department of Botany  
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The genus Barnadesia is distributed through the north and central Andes of South America with the greatest number of species in the area of Peru. Two recent treatments have appeared, a monograph of the genus by Chung (1965) recognizing 19 species, and a treatment of the Peruvian species by Ferreyra (1964) which recognized 4 new species of which 3 were not included in the Chung monograph. Ferreyra's fourth species, B. wurdackii is evidently the same as and takes priority over B. chachapoyensis Chung. An additional species has been collected by R.M. King in southern Ecuador which is described here as new.

Barnadesia (subg. Penthea) kingii H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae frutescentes usque ad 1 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules superne dense fulvo-hirtelli inferne glabrescentes rubescentes striati, spinis axillaribus plerumque duplicibus 2-10 mm longis. Folia plerumque 3-5 in fasciculis alternatis subsessiles obovata plerumque 15-25 mm longa 8-15 mm lata integra base breviter cuneata apice minute et argute apiculata supra sparse sericea subtus dense fulvo-sericea, nervis secundariis utrinque plerumque 2 valde ascendentibus. Capitula 2-3 in fasciculis cymosis ca. 4 cm longa; involucria cylindrica 2.5-3.0 cm longa ca. 1 cm lata; squamae involucri ca. 45 rubescentes 2-27 mm longae 1-2 mm latae 7-9-seriatae extus sparse puberulae apice leniter reflexae, squamis inferioribus ovatis vel lanceolatis apice acutis pungentibus, squamis superioribus linearibus apice peranguste acutis. Flores marginales ca. 13; corollae lavandulae extus dense albo-sericeae, tubis ca. 20 mm longis, limbis exterioribus oblongis ca. 11 mm longis et 2 mm latis apice anguste quadrilobatis, lobis ca. 1 mm longis, lobis marginalibus ca. 0.4 mm latis, lobis mediis ca. 0.2 mm latis, limbis interioribus setiformibus ca. 9 mm longis; filamenta non connata ca. 1.5 mm longa; thecae ca. 5 mm longae; appendices

antherarum ca. 2.5 mm longae; achaenia albo-sericea ca. 1 mm lata; setae pappi ca. 20 plumosae plerumque 10-12 mm longae base breviter connatae. Flores disci 3; corollae ca. 12 mm longae irregulares extus albo-sericeae in faucis dense sericeae intus in faucis pauce setiferae, tubis ca. 4 mm longis, limbis plerumque quadrilobatis, lobis ca. 2 mm longis, limbis interioribus perlinearibus ca. 9 mm longis; filamenta ca. 4.5 mm longa; thecae ca. 4 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 3 mm longae; achaenia ca. 1.8 mm lata; setae pappi ca. 20 spiniformes variabiliter incrassatae reflexae vel contortae glabrae usque ad 10 mm longae base late et irregulariter connatae. Grana pollinis ca. 45 $\mu$  diam. psilolophata.

TYPE: ECUADOR: Prov. Azuay: along the road to Girón, ca. 13 kms generally SW of Girón. Elev. ca. 6300 ft. One armed shrub ca. one meter tall, open sun, flowers lavender. Feb. 3, 1974. R.M.King 6685 (Holotype US).

Barnadesia kingii superficially resembles B. spinosa L.f. of Colombia but that species is in the subgenus Barnadesia which differs by the elongate connate anther filaments of the marginal flowers. The new species keys in the Chung treatment to B. lehmannii from which it differs by the broader obtusely tipped phyllaries. The species may also be close to B. hutchinsonii Ferreyra but the latter differs most notably by the larger heads with more rows of phyllaries. The new species is most distinctive in the small heads with slender-tipped phyllaries in 7-9 series and in the pappus of the disk flowers which consists of stout glabrous recurved or contorted segments. The short obovate leaves have more prominent lateral veins and denser sericeous pubescence on the upper surface than in most related species.

#### Acknowledgement

The specimen was collected during field work supported by the National Geographic Society.

#### References

- Chung, In-Cho 1965. Revision of Barnadesia (Compositae-Mutisieae). 86 pages, published by author, Chicago, Illinois.

Ferreyra, R. 1964. Revision de las especies peruanas del genero Barnadesia (Compositae). Public. del Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" serie B. 18: 1-35, pl. 1-14.



Barnadesia kingii H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.